WANTED-A copy of a PAMPHLET of 64 pages, ablished in 1844, with the following title:

"THE LIFE AND WRITINGS

Editor of The New-York Herald.

New-York:
Sold by all the Booksellers.
1944.
Price One Shilling."
Any person having a Copy of the above will find a purchaser willing to pay a liberal price, by sming terms in a note addressed to M. M., Bex No. 2,411 Post-Office, New-York.

"Oh, bright are the glances of dear woman's eye,
And sweet is the dew on her lip!"

KNOX'S HATS are equally bright and attractive

indeed, we do not know how the bean monde could dispense with them. Reader, you want a new Hat, so no straightway to KNOX's, No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway. It is wonder-ful how they improve a man's appearance. ANNIVERSARY WEEK! HATS !-Strangers atbending the Anniversaries should not forget that RAFFERTY a LEASE continue to sell their superior HATS at their well-known stores, No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sta. where all the styles can be found.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS-WEST END EMPORIUM.—The light and graceful Hars and Cars of our manufacture continue to receive the eucominus of all who can appreciate a good Har. Call and see.

J. W. Kellogg, No. 128 Canal-st.

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 Broadway, have just re-

LINENS, LINENS .- We have now in store a large stock of Pentou's celebrated SHIRTING LINESS—the best endrought to this market. Also, Rinen Sheetings and Table Danaks, Napkins, Towellings, Russia and Scotch Diapers—all which will be sold at very low prices.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leanardest.

Silks, Silks.-We are now offering new and rich plaid, striped and plain Silks at 75 cents per yard; small plaid do, 5f; small striped do., 4f; rich plaid and broade do., yard wide, from 10f to 4f; block Silks from 6f up. The above prices are fully 50 per cent under their real value. oent under their real value.

E. H. LEADERATER & Co.

No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonarder

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES .- We will open this

morning another large lot of superior Paris-made Kin Glovy which will be sold at great hergains. Our store will be open a ready for business at fo'clock A. M. E. H. LEADREATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

MOURNING GOODS .- We have now a large stock

BOUKNING GOODS. De Laines, Baregee, Silks, Canton (appe. Genacines, Tiesues, Lawns, Frints, Ginghama, and every their article in the mourning line, which we are celling at great regains.

No. 347 Brandway, cot. Leonardest. EMPROPERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.-We

will open This Moking an Immens stock of rich Embrodiered Under-Handkerchie's and Under-Sierves; Collars, worked bands: Pocket-Handkerchie's, &c., which we will sell at one-half their cest to manufacture. Also, 300 pairs of rich Lace Curtains, from \$6 to \$30 per pair. The above are the heapest goods ever offered in this city.

E. H. LEADREATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

"THE RANK IS BUT THE GUINEA'S STAMP."-A lady is a lady, no matter though she wear cowhide Boots; but when GANTRELL's exquisite Gaiters are to be purchased at 12 shillings they are accessible to all. Ladies, call to day an exam-ine these beautiful articles at No. 236 Howery.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—Fine cloth FROCK COATS, \$8; Cosminere PANTS, \$2; splendid BUSINESS COATS, \$5; complete sephyr-Cassimere Suits, \$10; superfine blue DRESS-COATS, \$10; at EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 68 and 68 Follon et.

On, Look !-Oak Hall is selling an elegant stock of new Spring and Summer CLOTHING, of every kind a quality for Men and Boys, cheaper than any house in Ne York. Dr. Okoor & Sox, Oak Hall, Nos. 54 and 36 Fulton-st GASTRONOMIC INTELLIGENCE-MAILLARD'S SA

GASTRONOMIC INTELLIGENCE—MAILLARD'S SALOON, No. 621 Broadway.—It is a remark of the surfor of the Physiology of Taste, that the best preparative for a refined appetite is the hearing of good music. What connection there is between the palsate and ear is not determined, but my experience, says he, is, after the opera that artistic food has a flavor very delightful, and unlike its taste under other conditions. This great authority has decided M. MAILLARD, late of Paris, (now of No. 621 Broadway, corner of Houston, nearly opposite the Metupolitian Hotel,) to add to the extensive Delicaties of the Metupolitian Hotel, by add to the extensive Delicaties of his Metupolitian Hotel, by add to the extensive Delicaties of the Metupolitian Hotel, by add to the extensive Delicaties of the Metupolitian Hotel, and the owney of the praise that the delicate, puncout, refreshing, antiritions bounties of M. Mailland, Fluide, Meats and Pastries, Bugar and Cake Confections, Pistoche, Ice Creams, Sorbet and Granet say, Fruits, Coffee, Tes, Chocolate, &c., all in excherant variety, and according to the truct principles of Parisian taste. No. 621 Broadway, corner of Houston.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The ST. NICHOLAS
PIANO ESTABLISHMENT is the fashionable resort of Plano purchasers, "cause why," they can make their selection from the
most extensive assortment of Pianos in the city and get agolastrument for little money. This is also the Agency for Laid's
Boston Premium Pianos and Carhart's celebrate Meiodeous.
Pianos to Let. ELV & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

PARASOLS.—JAMES K. SPRATT would respect-fully inform his friends that he has opened a convenient place at No. 36 Broodway, for the sale of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIDABLE, PARASOLS, and where he will be glad to suit them with one or a CASE, at a low figure.

HOSIERY AND UNDBE-GARMENTS

RANKIN'S OLD STAND, RANKIN'S OLD STARM,
Established in 1823,
No. 104 Howers,
will be found the celebrated
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VEST.
Every style of Hosiery,
A. RANKIN & Co.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—Constantly on hand comprising, in part, a large assertment of Hair Mattressus Feather Beds, Palllasses, Cors, Bedstrads, Blankers, and Composters, of No. 150 Chalamest, commer Mulberry, Wholesale and retail.

Martin Willard, Agent.

CARPETING. Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

Have lately received from Europe and the late Aukassachet their must supply of RICH AND FASHIONARLE CARPETING.

To which they invite the attention of those about furnishing Houses, Hotels, Steamboats, &c. The gueds having been selected with great care, and purchased at the present low market prices, we are enabled to after Carpet's full 18 per cent. less then other stores winnering their old stocks, at higher rates. We selling our entire stock at the lowest possible prices, as for 

OIL-CLOTES
Of every style and width, from 3 to 24 feet wide.
MATTING.

MI widths and colors.

RUGN, TABLE AND PLAND COVERS, SHADES, STC.

MATTRESSES.

RUGS, TABLE AND PIEND CORES.

For Hotels, Steamboak &c. made to order.

CPHOLATERY.

In all its branches, punctually and faithfully attended to.

The public are requested to give us a call before selecting claswhere, thereby making a saving of full 10 per cent on their Pathanox & Humphrey, Nos. 377 and 579 Broadway.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!-

LET THIS BE I OUR GUIDE:

### WORTH OF SPLENDE CAPPETS.

GORGEOUS MEDALION CARPETS, with borders.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, 10/, 11/, and 12/ per yard.

ENGLISH TAPISTRY CARPETS, 7/, 8/ and 9/ per yard.

ENGLISH TAPISTRY CARPETS, 7/, 8/ and 9/ per yard.

ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS, 3/, 4/, 4/6 and 9/ per yard.

ENGLISH OLCLOTHS, 6/6, 3/ and 4/ per yard.

AMERICAN OLCLOTHS, 2/6, 3/ and 4/ per yard.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES, 83, 84 and 86 per pair.

At HERAM ANDERSON'S, No. 39 BOWETS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 371 and 379 Broadway, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ET For sale on the most reasonable terms FOR CASE.

J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st English and American Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrein Carrers, in great variety at the lowest cash prices. Oil Cloths, from 3 to 34 ft. wide: Lace Curtains, Drapery Mus-lins, Gilt Cornices, Witulow Shades, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

SECOND-HAND ORGAN, having Six Stops, Price \$600, will be sold for \$150. Can be seen at No. 333 Broadway, at the Piano and Music Store of Horacz Waters.

BENJAMIN'S BRASS SPRING TRUSS OFFICE is REMOVED to No. I BARCLAY-ST., cor. Broadway. The great su-periority of his Truss is acknowledged by those who have used Steel Trusses, as it never rusts nor grows weak from use. It effects more radical cures than all other Trusses. Six days' trial given, and money recurred if not satisfactory.

HERNIA.-Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH HERNIA.—Unity Fritze Medial awarded to a Greek & Co., by the londustrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their over patent Assistant Freek Valentine Mort, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnoshian An extensive list of sames of mercantile and other sentiments of the stream of the stream

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma. Con-sumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Cur-Tis's Hygrama. Principal office No. 345 Broadway. Price cally \$3 package. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygrama.

TRAVELING TRUNKS.

Chouch & Firedrand, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane (under Howard Hotel.) Wholesale and Retail Manafascfur-ers, keep one of the larguest and bost amorted stocks to be an official in the Union. Comprising French, English and American Styles of Sole-Leather Trunks, a great variety of Ladles' Dress Trunks, Valless, Bags, Hat Boxes, &c.

Fersons in want of a Trunk, Valles, or Carpet Bag, canning fall of being suited from such a variety of twoll-made articles as we keep, which are warnated as represented when sold. Merchants getting orders from South America, Cuba, or the West India Islands, can find articles adapted for that tras-Orders carefully put my, and guaranteed to be equal to sumples when received at their destination.

West India Islands, can find articles adapted for that trass. Orders carefully put up, and guaranteed to be equal to samples when received at their destination.

European traveles would do well to call at our place for an outif. Our Malle-Posts Trunk is peculiarly adapted for European travel, being light and durable, commeditue, cheap, and the state aims, according to the regulations of the Continent, and well all under the best of any of the steamers.

CROUGE & FITHURALD, OC. Broadway and Maidon-iane.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for May 12. Circulation, over 129,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week contains the following: 1. EDITORIALS: The Know-Nothings; The European Struggie; Breaking Up at Vienna; Schools of Practical Science; Napoleon at London; Freedom or Slavery; The National Know-Nothings; Slavery in Ballimore; Distress and High Prices; Sevastopol—Siege to be Raised; Austria's Weakness.

II. LIFE AT SEA: Letter from Horace Greeley describing his late Passage across the Atlantic.

III. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EU-EOFE: Highly Important: The Vienna Conference Braken Up; The Hombardment of Sevastopol; Na-poleon's Voint to Victoria.

IV. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letters from Our Cor-V .. AFFAIRS IN FRANCE: A Letter from Our Paris

VI. IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS: Fruits of Squatter Sovereignty; Fatal Affray at Leavenworth; Lynching

of Mr. Fest.
VII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed
and conspicuous form the latest and most important
events that have transpired in the City and United
Store.

VIII. NEW PUPLICATIONS: Additional Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons, by Theodore Parker, History of Western Massachusetts, by Josish Gilbert Holland. IX .. LITERATURE AT PARIS: Letter from a Correspond-

ent at Paris.

X. CLUB LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

XI. MASSACHUSETTS KNOW-NOTHINGS: Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

XII. CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE—ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

XIII..KNOW-NOTHING SPLIT IN ILLINOIS.

SISTER ROSE: (Continued.)
A MARRIAGE UNDER PROTEST. XVI..POETRY: "Beyond;" "Winds of Spring."
XVII..THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VIII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XIX. THE MARKETE: Full Reports of the Stock, Money,
Cotton, Grain, Cattle and other Markets, specially
reported for The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6; cents.

A CARD-TO INVALIDS VISITING OR RESIDING A CARD—TO INVALIDS. VISITING OR.

NEW-YORK—A strong desire to save the invalid from area which Imposture and Quackery spread, induces the resigned to give this public invitation to all invalids via a city for medical advice, or those residing here, to call um, at his office, No. 714 Breadway. He will be please we them perfectly safe and reliable connect and advice: at leases where he cannot afford relief he will give such it across where he cannot afford relief he will give such it across where he cannot afford relief he will give such it across switch enable the invalid, resident or stranger, to a procition, and find the medical and eargical sid required.

The characteristic consistency is the residual consistency of the process of the process of the consistency of the process of the

epted:
Consumption, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat.
Palpitation, and all other forms of Heart Disease.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other Diseases of Stomch and Bowels, Piles, &c.
Prolopsus, and all forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities
and Weaknesses.
Bleematism, Scrobia, and all Skin Diseases.
Bleematism, Scrobia, and all Skin Diseases.
Promos at a distance are invited to consult him by letter,
dving him a full statement of the case. Prompt answers will returned.
All counsel and advice without any charge whatever.
Address S. S. Fircu, A.M., M.D.
No. 714 Broadway, N.Y.

MORSE LENGTH OF THE STREET OF No. 21 St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, \*Carmel, Poughkeepsle, Hudson, \*Balston Spa, \*Schenettady, \*Kert Piles \*Coldspring,
\*Rondout,
\*Value,
Saratoge,
\*Amsterdam,
\*Little Falls,
\*Rome,
\*Automatical Coldspring Peckskill, Newborgh Catakill, Troy. Albany. Fonda, Herkimer, Schenectady Fort Plain, Utica, Syracuse, Geneva.

\*Auburn,
\*Newark,
Rochester,
\*Batavia,
\*Tonawanda, Oneida, Seneca Falls, Canandaigua, Brockport, Lockport, and Buffalo.

The public are informed that the Morse Line has offices at all the above-named places, and will receive and promptly convey dispatches for all said places, and that no other than the Morse Line can send communications to the places marked with an asterisk. This old-established Line has four good wires between New ork and Buffalo, and permanent connections with the most liable line.

York and Buffalo, and permanent connections with the mos-reliable lines of telegraph in Canada and the Western States as also with the lines through the Chenango Valley, and from Syracuse to Oswego and Ogdensburgh. Arrangements are made for the establishment, in a short time, of offices at the Franklin House, New York, and at Clyde, Lyons and Albion.

T. S. BERRY, late of the firm of Berry & Gor-

TAKE NOTICE.-W. J. & J. E. PLOWS, No. 12 Park place, non-Broadway, are selling fine Gold Shades at \$1.00 weight \$61, Gilt Cernices at \$1-worth \$2, and all kinds of Window Fixtures 25 per cent loss than any other house in the trade. Give them all.

HANDSOME BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WATKINS, 114 Fulton-st., offers a superior assortment of Spring styles, quality and finish of WATKINS's monfactures cannot be sur-sed. All who want beauty and durability combined should go

THE GREAT PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT THE GREAT PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF HORACE WAYERS, No. 323 BROADWAY.—The largest assortiment of Planos. Melodeons and Music Merchandise of all kinds, in the United States; over 160 Pianos and Melodeons, of every variety of style, from the plainest finish, for schools or club-rooms, to those of the most elegant and chaste workmanship, from the different manufactories, are constantly on exhibition in the extensive Warerooms of this House. Among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Premium Pianos, with iron frames and circular scales, with or without the Melian. Horace WATERS's modern improved Pianos, taking in the improvement of over-strings, and in improved a section with the facility of the famed Molian united to the beauty and durability of the Square Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons tuned, the squal temperament to which, was recently awarded the first premium at the National Pair, held at Washington, D. C. Each instrument gearanteed, and sold at prices which deep competition. New Pianos to hire.

SAVE YOUR RECORDS.—At the recent fire in Vessyet, two firms lost their books and papers, for want of Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent. For evidence see the following certificate of Geo. W. Wright, Esq. who had wisely provided himself with one:

Mesers, Steams & Maryis—Genyls: This morning my factory located on the second and third floors of the four-story building No. 60 Vessyes, was entirely destroyed by fire.

On the second floor stood one of Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, containing my books, papers, and a package of bank bills, which were preserved in good condition. The Safe was severely tested before and after its fall to the cellar.

The Safe was severely tested before and after its fail to the cellsr.

With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes, I am, truly yours,

These Safes are secured by the celebrated "La Reile" Lock, and for sale by Safes are secured by the Strakes & Masyls, and for sale by Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Rich & Wilder's Petents.

THE REV. CHAS. F. HALSEY.-The friends of

this lamented divine can procure copies of a Daguerrotype of the Decrasso, taken in full robes, at Inst.ey's Gallery, No. 311 Broadway, above Duane-st. Daguerrootypes copied with great WHOLESALE CASH DRUG STORE.

MARSH, NORTHROF & CO.,
No. 139 Maiden-iane and No. 19 Fietcher-st., New-York.
Drugs, Chemicais, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,
Barning Fluid, Alcohol, Camphene. &c.

The SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's, having been enlarged to secommodate about four hundred queets, and newly firminhed, offers superior accommodations to Travelers and the Public at very moderate rates. Conducted on the European plan, and Meas's furnished as ordered, in the new Restaurant or in the private recons. lered, in the new Restaurant or in the private room.

To PRIVACIANS AND DENTISTS.—A handsomely-furnished SUITE on the corner, ground floor, with private entrance.

GOLDEN BELL.-Ladies and Gentlemen should

HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—BATCHE-LOK's Manufactory is No. 233 Broadway. Nine private rooms, expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE. Sold wholease and retail. The largest assortment of Wilss and TOUPERS in the world. Also, BATCHELOK'S MOLDAVIA CREAK.

DEFLANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. GOPFIN's impenetrable DEF axce Locks and Cross-Bass. Depot, 192 Pearl-st, one do-below Maiden-lane; Manufactory, 90, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE. Adapted to any and all situations, manufactured and sold CARY & BRAINEAD, Brockport, N. Y. Also by J. C. CARY, No. 48 Courtlandt st., and No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

A SNOW-STORM IN MAY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CONCORD, Lake Co., O., May 9, 1855. It commenced snowing on the 7th and continued to

snow incessantly for twenty-four hours, and had the snow lain on the ground without melting it would have snow iain on the ground without meeting it would have reached the depth of 12 inches. It is what the oldest settlers do not recollect to have seen at this time of the year. All kinds of fruit trees were in fall bloom, and the forest clothed in its summer dress. But for this all would have had the desolating appearance of mid winter. The snow is rapidly disappearing now; soon everything will assume its wonted appearance.

They have funny names for newspapers out in Iowa. The three daily papers published at Keokuk are called respectively: The Gate City, The Morning Glory, and The Reckuk Nip-and-Tuck. " alacrity " Mr. Webster advised.

New Work Daily Tribune.

Adverti ements for The TRIBUNE of Manday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saurday evening.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

The Councilmen last evening after a long debate, gave Alderman Briggs authority to hire as many lawyers as he pleases to force the refractory policemen to answer his questions. The new City Hall plans of Messrs. Gilbert, Jackson & Stuart were adopted, and now go to the Aldermen for ratification. We hope that the latter body will adopt them at ence, so that this long-needed improvement may be commenced without delay. After voting \$500 to entertain a Committee of the Boston Common Conneil, and adopting a report from the Committee on Finance in favor of denating \$20,000 to the Juvenile Asylum, the Board adjourned. Nothing had been heard of the California

steamer up to II o'clock last night, either here or at Norfolk.

The decision of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the case of Joseph Hiss is at last on record-Mr. Hiss having been expelled by a vote of 127 to 15.

CHANGES TO BE NOTED.

It was with great reluctance that we found ourselves obliged by unusual press of matter to deprive our readers of a verbatim report of the able and eloquent lecture of Mr. Senator Sumner, before the Anti-Slavery Society on Wednesday evening. That speech, however, was not the marvel of the occasion. Eloquence is no unusual thing with the Massachusetts Senator. The marvel of that evening, as of the day and evening preceding, was not on the platform, whether occupied by Mr. Sumner, Mr. Senator Wilson, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker or William Lloyd Garrison. The marvel was in the audience. The vast pit, the tiers of spacious boxes and galleries of the Metropolitan Theater crowded, in spite of the storm, to their utmost capacity by intelligent, educated, admiring and enthusiastic listeners, representing not only New-York but every section of the country and every profession and class of society. The other Anniversaries showed no unusual enthusiasm or crowd-but the interest and enthusiasm of these Anti-Slavery gatherings were not only most unexampled, but seemed to grow as the sessions were protracted. When the usual hour of adjournment had long been passed, the still deeplystirred audience slowly and most reluctantly consented to leave their seats.

We cannot seal up the record of this week without calling our readers' attention to its extraordinary significance. We need not carry them back twenty years to those bitter days when Adams was gagged on the floor of Congress; when the streets of our seaboard cities roared with riot; when a horde of Southern bullies invaded Philadelphia to give its native rowdies their wholly unnecessary help in burning Pennsylvania Hall; when Mayor Law rence of this City informed the mob by proclamation that it need not trouble itself about Anti-Slavery meetings, but that the law would put down "these abominations;" when M. M. Noah framed his bill to suppress free speech, and Governor Everett of Massachusetts recommended his Legislature to punish it with the State Prison; when Mayor Lyman of Boston, having found his most humble entreaties to the mob of "gentlemen of property and standing" to allow him to be Mayor for that hour entirely unavailing, could furnish no other shelter for Mr. Garrison and the laws but Boston Jail, at that time be it remembered under control of Mr. Senator Sumner's father, the High Sheriff of Suffolk. Then for the first time thoughtful men perceived that Slavery ruled the North as well as the South; then they saw that we held all our rights by the tenure of absolute servility and solely by the

sovereign permission of our masters. Still later than this, only five years ago, Bully Rynders stood on the platform of the Tabernacle and commanded the American Anti-Slavery Society to cease its discussions. In vain did the venerable Isaac T. Hopper intercede with Mayor Woodbull to vindicate the dignity of the laws | infraction of their respective prohibitions. Those and protect free speech. The Mayor secluded himself in his office and left Chief Matsell to exhib it himself with his staff on that platform for three long hours in the attitude of being insulted and defied by the ruffians of the City. The tact and eloquence of the Anti-Slavery speakers defeated Rynders that day, but the next morning he rallied and drove them from their hall, fifty policemen being in attendance to protect his efforts and grace his triumph. The Press of New-York we grieve to say with but few exceptions defended Rynders. But very few of our New-York journals could spare room for a word of defense of free speech thus utterly stricken down. For two years the Society was unable to procure a hall in this city and held its meetings in Syracuse and Rochester. Union-saving Committees, and pulpits dumb with hypocritical terror, took its place. Then public virtue fell so low that it became rare and marvelous saintship for a merchant to startle the werld with the Quixotic declaration that " his "goods were for sale and not his principles."

But now what a change! New-York covers that blot in her escutcheon with ample repentance. She runs up the proud flag of free discussion, never we hope to be displaced. All the members of Union Committees ask of us is the Christian charity of being forgotten. The mebbed and exiled Idea returns to take possession and a crowd that the Tabernacle walls could not have held gathers to its sessions. And who are its speakers? Massachusetts Senators! That Governor Everett who doubted the Yankee right to ask questions has since then been in the Senate, and faded out from pure inefficiency. His successor comes to Metropolitan Theater to say that, "any party which lifts a finger to arrest " the Anti-Slavery movement will die, ought to " die, and that he will do his utmost to make it "die." Mr. Webster, a Massachusetts Senator, in 1850 pledged his ready submission to the Fugitive Slave bill "to its utmost extent to its "utmost extent." His successor refuses to call it a law; asks the country in the name of Justice and Humanity to make it a dead letter; and five thousand hearts smother half his emphatic period in the uncontrollable burst of their enthusiastic Amen. Massachusetts calls back Burns, and her Legislature orders her Slave Commis-

sioner to be surrendered instead, with all the Nor is this striking change confined

sin with youthful impetuosity throws down her gauntlet of defiance to the infamous statute and the United States Judiciary that presumes to enforce its unconstitutional provisions. Cincinnati sturdily maintains the supremacy of Ohio law in her streets till she has secured the substance of her wishes, and then yields to Judge McLean only the shadowy form of a triumph. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, if not converted, certainly runs up the white flag at Hartford and cries for quarter. While a potent Club organized in secret and rooted deep in sectarian and national hate wakes in blank astonishment to find that its well-planned organization has been taken possession of by the genius of Anti-Slavery, and its guns, shotted to the lips against Catholic and foreigner, turned full on the slave power. The exultant genius touches, the White Hills and they smoke. She elects Seward in spite of the rage of many foes combined, and a Massachusetts Legislature, met under her auspices, shows so cool a hardihood in planning wholesale resistance to the Slave-power as turns all Hunkerdom

Meantime history hastens on. A shot from Kansas startles our ears and warns us how real is the great struggle and how close and practical its issues have become. Truly the world moves. The North at last feels its danger, and while the South girds herself for new aggressions, the Free States prepare to meet the crisis united, compact and resolute. And above all, the day has passed for the gag on free lips, for successful slave-hunts on free soil!

THE RECORDER ON LIQUOR.

We have duly published the decision of Mr. Recorder Smith in the case of Patrick Boylan, who was arraigned before him for selling liquor without license. No doubt all persons interested in the question have made themselves familiar with this specimen of judicial wisdom, and some may perhaps now be willing to hear a word on the other side.

In this case Mr. Boylan, the party accused. admitted the act, but was discharged on the ground that he had done nothing requiring punishment. Such was the Recorder's judgment, and in assigning reasons for it he thus expressed himself:

himself:

"Are not these the only penalties which attach to the offense of seiling liquor with or without license? Are not all other penalties abrogated by the 24th section of the act, which at repeals all acts and parts of acts and all chatters and parts of charters inconsistent, with the act under consideration? When an act conferring powers and prinsicition is repealed the penalties imposed by the act cease to exist. The penalties under the license eyitem, as it existed previous to the passage of the act of the 2th of April, were specific penalties for selling bigors without obtaining a license from the Board of Excise. That are having here repealed by the act of April last, all licenses except those prescribed in the set of April are also repealed; and the penalty being a specific penalty for the violation of an excise law, which law is repealed, it follows that no penalty can be indicated under the abrogated law." The penalties to which the reference is made in the queries of the Court, contained in

the above extract, are those of the Prohibitory Law, and the only appropriate reply which can be given to the first one is No! Those penalties are not yet in force, and consequently they cannot attach before the 4th of July next to the act of selling liquor without the license provided in the new statute. Besides, on the principles adopted by the Court, that act is not an offense against any existing law; and, even if the penal enactments of the new statute were operative at this time, it is difficult to conceive how the sale of liquor, "with or without li-"cense," could subject the vender to the payment of the penalty.

A negative is the only proper answer which can be made to the second interrogatory contained in our extract. The 24th section of the new statute will not become the law of the land before the 4th of July next, and consequently it cannot operate before that time to abrogate "all acts and parts of acts." The only question now is: What is the law at this time?-not, What will be the law after the 4th of July ? It is true, as stated by the Recorder, that "when an act conferring power and jurisdiction is repealed, the penalties imposed by the act cease to exist;" and although it is not easy to see the distinction between the power and the jurisdiction of a tribunal, yet it is an evident position that the penal sections of the old excise laws and ordinances have inherent in them the elements of the power or jurisdiction of punishment for sections are perfect enactments: they prohibit sales and prescribe penalties for every violation; but that cannot be affirmed of the sections which regulate the granting of licenses to sell. Standing alone these would have been totally inoperative, but in connection with the penal sections they serve as exceptions to the scope of those sections, as qualifications or abridgments of their operation. Prohibition is the rule: License the exception; and the repeal of a mere exception never abrogates the rule. Hence the 25th section of the Prohibitory Law, operating only on the provisions regulating licenses under the old Excise system, leaves the penal enactments of the latter in full effect until the 4th of next July.

It is true also in the language of the Court: "That where the Legislature create a new penalty for an o nse without in express terms repealing the old penalty; that te old penalty is repealed by implication, so far as it is contrary of repugnant thereto. Even where the Lezistature impose a cound penalty for an offense, whether smaller or larger than the former, one cannot be allowed to saic on one or the other

But the new penal provisions must go into peration before they can either "in express terms" or by "necessary implication" repeal 'the old ones," and as the "new penalties" in this instance do not take effect before the 4th of July, they cannot justly be held to operate as a repeal before that time.

It must also be conceded, as the Court declare,

"The rule seemed to be well settled that a penalty must all why implication."

Such is the reasonable doctrine laid down in Smith's Commentaries on Constitutional Con-'struction," cited by the Court, and from it is deduced the proposition equally authentic that as the license sections of the old Excise Laws contain no penalties "created by express words." none can be raised by implication to give force to them. Hence we reach legitimately the same conclusion that these are but incidents to the penal enactments, and that the repeal of them an in no respect abridge but must necessarily extend the application of the penalties to all sales of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It must also be conceded, as the Court affirms.

"There can be no doubt of the principle that penal statues; must be strictly construed. It is much better that the guity should escape punishment than that they should be convicted contrary to law."

The application of this rule to the 25th section of the new statute will confine the repeal which results from its enactment to the license sections only of the old laws. The licenses being to New-York and Massachusetts. Wiscon- the only subject mentioned in the repealing sec-

tion, the strictest construction would embrace that subject alone, and would exclude the alleged consequential repeal of the penal enactments by implication. Such is unquestionably the true application of that rule of interpretation to this case, and the inevitable result is that the penal sections of the old statutes are yet operative against those persons who retail spirituous liquors as a beverage,

## A LESSON TO ROYALTIES. According to a German proverb, "When

mishap occurs it may turn to good." So is it with the visit to London of the unguillotined Louis Bonaparte. This farcical spectacle enforces after all a grave historical lesson. Royalty, aristocracy, and all the like leprous tails of the past, which for nearly a century have deservedly been dragged in the mire on the Continent of Europe, have maintained themselves in England as in an inaccessible retreat. England seemed proud of her mediæval stagnation, so admired by Continental Royalties. With haughty satisfaction she pointed to the dust of ages on her royal purple, and her Sorereigns never deigned to associate with parvenues. All at once these shams have disappeared under the touch of a most contemptible newcomer. England lies prostrate before him. For whole days she uplifted on her royal escutcheon the bloody miscreant, whose offenses known to the world as murder, perjury and robbery, according to the English common law would inevitably have been expiated by punishment on the gallows. In this she has shown the intrinsic value of royalty. What true man can henceforward be pleased or honored by shaking hands with the residents of Buckingham or St. James Palace? No more it beheoves her clergy to preach to the masses on the moral purity and elevation of the Anointed; these now see that infamy coalesces readily with a monarch. It is well that it is so; well that royalty loses the spurious aureola which still dazzled the sight of the masses, and prevented them from penetrating its real character. The people, on their second sober thought, will discover the contamination of the French Usurper. Victoria dusting the rooms for the reception of Eugénie, with whom a Guelph or a Coburg would hardly have united by a left-handed morganatic-marriage, well illustrates the flimsiness of these shams, the pride of legitimacy, and the stainlessness of royal honor. We do not dwell on the brilliant display of

spebism shown by the Londoners, beginning with princes and dukes and going down to the vilest ragamuffins, from Blgravia down to the Tower-hamlets-as well as by other cities sending dutiful addresses to the Bonaparte. This was somehow a matter of course. The great fact is that this blood-stained cartonche has brought the British monarchy to his level. He has polluted it and dragged it in the mud, Frenchmen may forgive him something accordingly. Pressing his heel on the neck of England, making her blush for the day of Waterloo, and piteously screening its glories and recollections, he has avenged his uncle. He has humiliated England more than by gaining battles over her. His quiet landing and taking possession of Lendon amid a storm of snobbish applause is a deeper wound than would have been inflicted half a century ago by the successful Boulogne Expedition contemplated by the original Napoleon. Whatever may be the commentaries and sophisms put forward by the English journals to give a certain elevated tone to this visit and reception, it is not the result of a generous impulse or the sincere recognition of popular sovereignty personified in this small Napoleon by the choice of a whole people. The English did all this through the sentiment of fear-through a consciousness of prostration. England knows well that the utter destruction of the life of a free people-the Liberty of the Press-together with intimidation, corruption and bayonets-gave the millions of votes to the usurper. Englishmen, on this occasion proud to be called gentlemen, well know that Louis Bonaparte is not of their order. But her governing classes at least, if not her people, feel that she is at the mercy of this daring and unprincipled schemer; and that they must conciliate his would have been proffered. Shakspere was a vagrant by act of Parliament: Dr. Johnson wanted a dinner; and the highest honor ever tendered by royalty to an Arkwright or Stevenson was a greasy knighthood, which the latter spurned. But to this red-mouthed, red-handed villain she gives her dearest decoration-the garter. In this fierce irony read a stupendous lesson-to the present as well to the future. Not only in his own person does Bonaparte debase royalty but in that of others. The proudest from among the brotherhood bend before him in the hitherto uncontaminated halls of Windsor Castle. Scorners of genius, they worship a jail-bird!

THE PRICE OF BEEF CATTLE. We again call attention to the state of the

cattle market. High as were the rates of three weeks ago, they have increased since then, and it is but a few days since beeves sold at \$90 to \$180 a head, averaging for all offered at least \$100 each. In fact, all the best bullocks sold at rates equal to !5c. a pound. This is the highest market ever known in this city, and probably in any other of this country. The cause must be apparent to every one; the supply is not equal to the demand. The average weekly consumption last year was 3,257, and the supply this week is only 2,054-1,203 below the actual demand. The supply last week amounted to but 2,174, and with a single exception, the weekly supply has been below the average ever since the first of January. Choice cuts of beef will be retailed this week at 25 cents a pound, and how long these who buy to eat and eat to live can bear this, remains to be seen. It unfortunately happens that the price of mutton is even greater in proportion than that of beef, and thus is absolutely beyond the reach of many. There is but little hope of any immediate im-

provement in these prices to the consumer, as there is at present an actual scarcity of beefcattle throughout all the country. The drain to California during several years, the former low prices in the West, before the introduction of railroads, and the neglect of farmers to raise cattle to meet the increased demand which railfoad lacilities occasioned—these causes, taken in connection with the recent drouth and consequent increase in the price of corn, have combined to produce the present condition of affairs in our markets. And that they are not likely to road facilities occasioned-these causes, taken

improve soon may be gathered from the statements made by Western and other papers with reference to the falling off in the number of cattle which has taken place. Ohio papers state that in the County of Trumbuil there were 23,000 cows last fall, and at the present time there are only 18,000. There have been lost during the winter and spring five thousand.

What is true of that country is probably true of many others in all the Western States. The inevitable result of this scarcity of stock will be the continuation of the present extraordinary rates; and those who begin to think they cannot afford to eat so much high-priced meat had better turn their attention to find some other substance for food. It is to be hoped we have now reached the highest figure of extravagant prices. but we need not hope to return, in our day, to the low prices which were formerly seen in this

The Carolina Times is very complacent over the appropriation made last year by the Methodist Church South, of nearly a hundred thousand dollars for missions among the slaves. The expenditure of so much money in a year, "te evangelize the negro," in the view of The Times " is worth all the speeches and resolu-" tions of Tammany Hall for a hundred years." This may be very true, since Tammany Hall is an institution where the speeches are mainly confined to setting forth the glories of nigger. driving and rum-selling. But leaving the comparison out of view, we should be glad to learn frem our Carolinian cotemporary whether the missionaries among the slaves have devoted much of their time to teaching them to read and write, and how far their labors in that direction have been blessed to the elevation of the negroes in the scale of humanity, and to preparing them for that rapidly approaching epoch when their numbers in South Carolina will so immensely xceed those of the whites that the Government of the State will have to be committed to their hands.

The Know-Nothings of Georgia, at a State Council held at Macon on the 2d inst., adopted the following as their doctrine respecting Slavery, and ordered it to be published for the information of the world:

"Keedered, That Glavery and store institutions are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and the obligation to maintain them is not excettional but authoral, that the right to retablish on the organization of State accommence become to the tree and naturalized citizeness and that Congress has ob-constitutional power to intervene, by excluding a new state ap-plying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the Constitution of such State recognizes Stavery." If anybody supposes the men who have gone

into the Order in Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio or Indiana, can be brought to stand on this platform, he is mistaken. The unity of the K. Ns. can't be carried quite so far as that we fancy. ALLEGED EXPEDITION TO NICARAGUA-CASS OF

MR. FABENS .- We understand that the United States District Atterney has received notice from the State Department at Washington that Mr. Fabens, United States Consul at Nicaragon at the time of the trial of himself and Col. Kinney being called on a few days ago, was not on his way to Nicaragua as was stated Court at the time and was no longer Consul, he having been notified by the Department that having been concerned with Col. Kinney, he could not be per mitted to hold the office of Consul nor be sent back

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Boston, Friday, May 11, 1855.

After a night session of seven hours, the House this morning at 2 o'clock passed a resolution expelling Joseph His, by a vote of-yeas 137, nays 15.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11, 1855.

The Union of this morning says that Gov. Reede is not in Washington for the purpose of invoking the action of the General Government but simply preparatory to his return to the Territory, which he proposes making his future home. The Union proceeds to praise the Governor as a firm and consistent Democrat, siding with neither party in relation to the existing excitement in Kanses.

with manners.

Capt. Geo. W. McCerren is the prominent candidate for the Commercial Agency at Greytown, vise Fabens removed.

The Post-Office Department has framed a series of the Post-Office Department has framed a series of the Post-Office Department has framed as series of the Post-Office Department has series of the Post-Office Departm instructions for the guidance of postmasters upon the introduction of the new system for the registration of valuable letters. The plan is to go into operation on the 1st of July next, on and after which date any letter can be registered and receipted for upon payment of a fee of five cents, extraordinary care being taken to easure its safe delivery at its destination.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

By the schooner Heyward we have received Havana dates to the 5th inst., at which time all was quist. Yellow fever had made its appearance, and the United States steamer San Jacinto and other vessels-of-war-had quitted Havana to preserve the health of the crews.

NO TIDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS. NO TIDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS.

BALTIKORE, Friday, May 11, 1855.

There has been no telegraphic communication with Norfolk since Wednesday, consequently we have nothing reliable in relation to the rumored arrival of the Illinois at that port.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, May 11—10 P. M.

There is as yet no sign of the Illinois off this port.

The weather is clear and mild.

PASSENGER DEPOT DESTROYED.
CHICAGO, Friday, May 11, 1855.
The passenger depot belonging to the Michigan and
Southern Railroad, in this city, was burned down this
afternoon. The cars and baggage were saved. The
building is a total loss.

THE NEW ARCTIC SHIP.

The new Arctic ship to go in search of the Kane Espedition is completed, and is taking her stores of board, and will sail to-morrow at noon under command of Licut. Simms, to join her consert at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH.

John S. Harris, Esq., long a prominent politicism of his city, was killed this afternoon in Cranston, by be-ng struck by the locomotive of the Hartford Railrost.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

CINCINSATI, Friday, May 11, 1855.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Jeffersonville Railway exploded near Seymour, Indians, this morning, killing instantly the Engineer and for others. The locomotive was completely blown to pieces.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 11, 1855.

Martin Eastwood, who has been on trial here all be week for the murder of Edward Brereton in January last, was found guitty by the verdict of the Jary which was rendered this evening, of willful murder. He will be sentenced to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTINORE, Friday, May 11, 1835.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received.

The compositors on all the New-Orleans papers except The Picayane were on a strike, and in consequence of it other printers were being brought to the city.

city.

Our Galveston dates are to the 3d inst., but the news is unimportant. Complaints of want of rais and the destruction of the crops generally were prev-